

However, the link between Ohio and aviation history goes far beyond the Wright brothers. In what could be viewed as an early example of technology spin-off, familiarity with the secrets of aviation enabled Ohioans to make further developments in aeronautics and later aerospace. The attention devoted to the development of the national park has sparked a broad interest in the state beyond the Dayton area about the larger role Ohio has played that followed from the Wright brothers' invention.

There is probably no state in the union that is more closely associated with the history of aviation and the men and women who pioneered the development of flight than Ohio. It was in Dayton where the Wright brothers built the first airplane. At Huffman Prairie Flying Field the Wright brothers tested and developed the world's first practical flying machine and established the first permanent flying school. Cleveland's NASA Glenn Research Center has been responsible for advances in air and space technology. At McCook Field, and later Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, much of our Nation's military aviation technology was developed. The first American in orbit, as well as the first man to walk on the moon, were both raised in Ohio. The Columbus home of World War I aviator Captain Edward Rickenbacker is a National Historic Landmark. Cleveland's Rocket Engine Test Facility, also a National Historic Landmark, pioneered the technology to use hydrogen as a rocket fuel. In Sandusky, the Centaur Rocket was developed in yet another National Historic Landmark and Akron has the Goodyear Airdock, the world's largest airship hangar.

Ohio boasts the world's first mass produced airplane, the first commercial airplane flight, and the development of the modern free fall parachute, nighttime flying, high altitude flying, radio beacon navigation, guided missiles, reversible pitch airplane propellers, crop-dusting airplanes, the pressurized airplane cabin, and blind flying. The list goes on and on.

The same law which created the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park also established the Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission, which was charged with assisting the preservation of the many sites in Ohio's Miami Valley related to the history of aviation. The commission, which is currently chaired by United States District Judge Walter H. Rice, has recommended establishing the National Aviation Heritage Area to continue the preservation and enhancement of historic sites not only in the Dayton area but throughout the state. This is the natural step, given the interest and historical resources in Ohio.

A heritage area is a cohesive group of natural, historic, cultural, or recreational resources in a distinct geographical area that can benefit from forming a collaboration to protect, enhance, and promote those resources. Congress has designated 23 National Heritage Areas which have special national significance and which offer outstanding opportunities for conservation and interpretation. The National Aviation Heritage Area established under this bill fully meets these criteria.

As part of the process of developing the National Aviation Heritage Area concept, public meetings were held in Columbus, Cleveland, and Dayton giving a chance for individuals to comment on the proposal. Public comment was also provided through a Website and an extensive e-mail campaign. A list was com-

plied of almost 100 specific sites in Ohio with potential public access that are linked with significant developments in aviation history. Examples include the Neil Armstrong Air and Space Museum, United States Air Force Museum, Cincinnati Museum Center, Ohio Flight Museum, John and Annie Glenn Museum and Exploration Center, National Inventors Hall of Fame, and the NASA Glenn Research Center Visitors Center.

The bill establishes the National Aviation Heritage Area including a core area of Montgomery, Greene, Warren, Miami, Clark, and Champlain Counties in Southwest Ohio. Additional sites can be added upon the recommendation of a management plan. The bill provides a management framework to improve collaboration among the sites and organizations within the heritage area to promote educational programs, historic preservation, and heritage tourism. The bill authorizes \$10 million over the next 15 years, provided an equal amount of non-Federal funds are raised.

The idea behind the heritage area is that the sites and organizations, working together, can accomplish more than working separately. Because they are linked together by theme and geographical proximity, they can readily collaborate on preservation activities, promotion, and programming. The bill calls for a management plan and provides on-going assistance to maintain the collaboration. The real work of the heritage area is conducted by the individual sites and organizations. The minimal role of the Federal government is to help coordinate and assist the management of the groups.

The bill also includes a provision to study the Wright Company factory buildings in West Dayton.

The National Aviation Heritage Area concept is supported by the Ohio Economic Development Council, Downtown Dayton Partnership, Dayton Mayor Rhine McLean, the United States Air and Trade Show, Inc., Inventing Flight, and the Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission. The bill is sponsored or cosponsored by a total of 14 Ohio House members, more than half of the state's House delegation. Similar legislation is being introduced by Ohio's two Senators, MIKE DEWINE and GEORGE VOINOVICH.

I commend my colleague, Mr. HOBSON, for his leadership on this issue. We have enjoyed a long partnership working together to protect and promote Ohio's historic aviation heritage going back to the legislation establishing the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. This measure builds on and continues those earlier successes.

Mr. Speaker, the United States leads the world in aviation and aerospace technology. The State of Ohio has been a dominant force in bringing our Nation to this position. It is therefore fitting that the National Aviation Heritage Area be established in Ohio to protect the state's historic aviation resources and share the stories of our rich aviation heritage with the world.

IN SUPPORT OF H. RES. 393, A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE RISE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN EUROPE

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as one of the original cosponsors of House Resolution 393, a resolution condemning the rise of anti-Semitism in Europe which has occurred over the past 18 months. The recent rise of anti-Semitism in Europe is an unacceptable development which must be stopped, and European governments must take whatever action is needed to achieve this end. I applaud my friend from New York, Mr. CROWLEY, for his fight against the abhorrent developments leading up to this resolution.

Anti-Semitism is a dangerous creature with a long and ignominious history in Europe. It is a particularly virulent form of racism which goes beyond place and time, oversteps borders and languages. It finds a home within the ignorant, dissatisfied and disenfranchised in all parts of the globe.

In every era, anti-Semitism finds a new way to manifest itself and a new justification for its presence. Starting in the 12th century, blood libels were levied against the Jews of Europe, citing the fictional Jewish need for Christian blood as evidence for the accusations. When the bubonic plague struck in the 14th century, Jews were wrongfully blamed for the outbreak of the epidemic and the decimation of the European population. Jews across Europe were murdered by angry mobs as punishment for these alleged crimes.

Later, European anti-Semitism took on a scientific justification. In 1899, Houston Stewart Chamberlain published "The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century." He argued that all of the accomplishments of Western civilization resulted from the influence of the superior, Germanic race, while inferior races, like the Jews, impeded progress. His book became the Nazi bible and his arguments were adopted by Adolph Hitler as grounds for the elimination of European Jewry. Today anti-Semitism disguises itself as a political platform, often as opposition to Israeli policies.

This rise in anti-Semitism, while despicable in its own right, is indicative of a much greater problem. It is part of an obnoxious rise in racism, intolerance, and widespread xenophobia. Though anti-Semitism today lacks the religious mythology attached to it in the Middle Ages or the scientific theories that fueled it in the first half of the 20th century, it is equally dangerous and terrorizes the Jewish community just as it did 60 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, last week, I returned from Berlin where the annual session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, an organization of which I serve as Vice President, was convened. For some of my European colleagues, combating increased anti-Semitism is an issue they are concerned about. For those who were not concerned, it was time to make it clear to them that they need to be.

Since the days of President Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations, we have worked to build a global community. Now, xenophobia threatens to undo over 80 years

of progress, to destroy our work and our accomplishments. The spread of discrimination in all of its incarnations, be it anti-Semitism or any other form of bigotry, must be stopped.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today with all of my colleagues, black, white, Hispanic, Asian, Jewish and otherwise, in support of this resolution, and urge European governments to fight the spread of anti-Semitism within their borders. Frankly, if we do not, then history is bound to repeat itself.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CYPRUS
FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC.

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Cyprus Federation of America, Inc. which will solemnly commemorate the 28th year anniversary of the tragic invasion and occupation of Cyprus by the Turkish armed forces on Saturday, July 20, and Sunday, July 21, 2002. The Cyprus Federation of America is an umbrella organization representing the Cypriot American community in the United States. The largest Hellenic Cypriot community outside of Cyprus is located in the 14th congressional district, which I am fortunate to represent.

Twenty-eight years ago, on July 20, 1974, the Turkish armed forces invaded Cyprus, in a tragic and brutal disregard for the human rights of Cypriots. Since then, 37% of Cyprus has remained under Turkish rule. The Cyprus Federation of America has been leading the effort to promote an end to the devastating occupation.

The occupation of Cyprus has had a devastating impact on the people of Cyprus. Families have been separated, parents have lost the right to bequeath land that has been in their families for generations, churches have been desecrated and historical sites destroyed. More than 1,500 Greek Cypriots, including four American citizens, were missing after the invasion and we still do not know what happened to many of them.

In a spirit of remembrance and commemoration, a concert will be held on July 20, 2002 at the SummerStage in Central Park, New York, with the participation of two exemplary artists from Greece, Dionyssios Savopoulos and Alkinoos Ioannides. These remarkable performers have been strong advocates against the division of Cyprus and the human rights violations perpetrated by the Turkish army in Cyprus.

On July 21, 2002, memorial services will be held for the victims of the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus at the Cathedral of Holy Trinity in Manhattan. His Eminence, Archbishop Demetrios, Primate of the Greek Church of America, will officiate.

After twenty-eight years of occupation, all Cypriots deserve to live in peace and security, with full enjoyment of their human rights. I am hopeful that their desire for freedom will one day be fulfilled.

In recognition of the spirit of the people of Cyprus, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Cyprus Federation of America, and in solemnly commemorating the twenty-eighth anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus. I hope

that this anniversary will mark the advent of true freedom and peace for Cyprus.

A CALL FOR PEACE IN CYPRUS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, it has been 28 years since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. In 1974, Turkish troops evicted 200,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes, making them refugees in their own country. And yet, the elapsing of more than a quarter century has not darkened the memory of the invasion. Turkey's continued violation of the Greek Cypriots' human rights, and the need for the reversal of Turkey's actions and a return to peace, remains as strong today as it did in 1974.

For 25 years, Turkey has fought to increase its grip on Cyprus. In violation of international law, Turkey has moved more than 80,000 settlers into the ancestral homes of the Greek Cypriots. A campaign of harassment and the destruction of cultural sites has been used to intimidate the Greek Cypriots.

Despite these abuses, the people of Cyprus continue to work toward peace. The Cypriot Government called for the demilitarization of Cyprus, despite the threat of the Turkish army occupying 37% of the island's territory. Cyprus is seeking to join the European Union, a step that will move them forward. Even as it is constantly confronted with uncertainty and instability, the Cypriot Government acts in the best interest of its people.

The world community has joined the call for peace, yet Turkey continues to threaten with force and non-compliance. To the international community, the objection over the invasion of 1974 remains as strong today as it was then. For the Greek Cypriots, who struggle to move forward underneath the burden of human rights violations and refugee status, the desire for peace is unending. In the name of democracy and in the defense of human rights, we need to continue to support the people of Cyprus in their efforts to bring peace and stability back to their country.

IN HONOR OF OUR NATION'S FIRST
RESPONDERS

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize, honor, and thank our nation's fire, rescue, and police squads. These "first responders" represent our first line of defense—made all too clear on September 11, 2001 and since. And they continue to play an invaluable role in our daily lives, serving their local communities, protecting our families, and risking their lives for our safety.

Much has been said about these valiant men and women. The President and my colleagues here in Congress understand the indispensable role that our local first responders will play in the defense of our nation.

I can certainly speak of their intrepid actions. On the night of July 8, 2002, a fire dam-

aged my home in New Jersey. My wife, daughter, and grandchildren were present at the time, when a smoke alarm roused them from their sleep.

Members from the Lawrence, Lawrenceville, Pennington, and Union police, fire, and rescue squads quickly responded, ensuring the safety of my family. And members from Bucks County, Hunterdon County, Montgomery, Princeton and West Trenton backed up these departments by filling their vacancies and providing mutual support.

I am fortunate that my family escaped without getting hurt, and I would like to thank the men and women serving on the Bucks County, Hunterdon County, Lawrence, Lawrenceville, Montgomery, Pennington, Princeton, Union, and West Trenton police, fire, and rescue squads for promptly responding to my family's 911 call and for containing the fire before it caused irreparable damage to my home.

As legislation establishing a Department of Homeland Security takes shape, it is imperative that we include our first responders. Homeland Security is hometown security. These brave men and women continue to answer our calls everyday, and I share in the admiration and gratitude of all Americans in expressing my thanks for their service. All Americans could help these men and women by surveying their homes and offices for fire and other safety hazards—checking smoke detectors, escape plans, and escape routes.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, again, I rise to celebrate and honor these brave men and women. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their local police, fire, and rescue squads.

SUMMER MUSIC

HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 2002

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, this evening, July 17th, Mark Damisch, the Mayor of Northbrook, Illinois will preview the classical piano program he will take on the road to Europe late this summer. I want to congratulate this accomplished pianist as he celebrates his 42nd year of performing. While many in Northbrook and throughout the Chicagoland area know him as a prominent civic leader as demonstrated through his service as the mayor of Northbrook and his work with the Metropolitan Mayor's Caucus, he has been participating in good will cultural events throughout the world for almost 30 years.

In March 1974, while on a New Trier High School Choir tour of Europe where the choir performed with the Vienna Boys Choir, Mark arranged, promoted and played a series of Concerts in Eastern Europe, Western Europe and the Soviet Union. In 1977, Mark returned to the stage to perform in a seven week tour around the world. He performed concerts in Washington, D.C., Keflavik, Iceland, Oxford, England, Oslo, Norway, Hannover, Germany, Tokyo, Japan, Mondorf, Luxembourg and Honolulu, Hawaii. The Tour was recognized by President Jimmy Carter, Illinois Governor James Thompson and Chicago Mayor Michael Bilandic. All of the concerts were dedicated to forging better relations between the United States and citizens in the host countries.